

CARR-1231

1913

Patterson House

Public

Springfield Hospital Center

Sykesville

The Patterson House was constructed in 1913 after the original frame building was destroyed by fire. Owens and Sisco designed the replacement building of flemish bond brick with marble trimmings. Rising two stories tall, the dwelling has an elongated shape of nine bays long and three bays deep. A slate gable roof covers the building.

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. CARR-1231

Magi No. 0712314739

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Patterson House

and/or common Education Building

2. Location Springfield Hospital Center

street & number _____ not for publication

city, town Sykesville _____ vicinity of _____ congressional district 6

state Maryland _____ county Carroll

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Hospital

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

street & number 201 West Preston Street telephone no.: 301-225-6816

city, town Baltimore state and zip code Maryland 21201

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Carroll County Courthouse Annex, Rm G-8 liber

street & number 55 North Court Street folio

city, town Westminster state Maryland 21157

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date _____ federal _____ state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records

city, town _____ state

7. Description

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Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date of move _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Patterson House, also called the Educational Building, is a two story, flemish bond brick structure. Located northwest of the Martin Gross complex, the Patterson House was built in 1913 after the original 1790's Patterson home burned to the ground. Constructed on the same site, the current Patterson House does not share any architectural similarities with the original frame structure.

The building forms an elongated shape. The main pavilion has a pedimented gable and measures five bays long and three bays deep. The building extends eastward with two additional sections of each two bays long and three bays deep. A hipped, slate roof covers the entire building. The main facade faces north.

The pedimented gable occupies the central bay of the five bay facade. The pediment forms a pavilion for the central bay which is flanked by two bays on each side. A Diocletian window is located in the center of the gable. Two rounded arch dormers flank the pediment gable. The second floor of the central pavilion exhibits a Palladian window with Doric pilasters, raised keystone, and Gothic sash.

A one story, wooden portico embellishes the first floor of the pavilion. Paired Tuscan columns support the simple cornice and flat roof. The portico shadows the main entrance. The door is flanked by sidelights and capped by a brick segmented arch lintel with marble impost blocks. The sidelights show their own individual brick jack arch lintels.

The repetitious features of the building are as follows. A marble water table caps the brick and rubblestone foundation. The fenestration varies in window size but the treatment remains consistent. Marble sills, brick jack arch lintels and wooden shutters characterize the 6/1 sash windows. The developed entablature is constructed of wooden and is unadorned. Two central interior chimneys break the roof line. An octagonal cupola also rests above the roof. A pyramidal roof caps the cupola.

A second portico appears on the middle pavilion. The triangular pedimented portico is supported by four Tuscan columns. The arch of the portico is segmented. Shadowed by the portico, the single door exhibits an elliptical arch lintel and fanlight with marble impost blocks.

The east wall of the building displays a one story screen porch with a shingled, shed roof. The porch rests on a brick base which exhibits three elliptical arches. The middle arch provides access to the basement.

A one story veranda extends across five bays of the south wall. The veranda rests on a brick foundation with a tiled deck. Tuscan columns support the flat roof. The facade displays french doors which open on to the veranda. The doors exhibit elliptical lintels, radiating mullions, and marble keystone.

A pedimented gable appears on the south wall as well. The pediment varies from its counterpart by the following details: boxed returns, plain projecting verges, and an oculus window with marble keystones. Below the gable, the second floor exhibits a tripartite window.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1913

Builder/Architect Owens and Sisco

check: Applicable Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☒ state ☐ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

On February 5, 1912, the original Patterson House dating to the 1790's burned to the ground. Fire quickly devoured the frame building and destroyed it in approximately three hours. A defective flue was identified as the cause. Miraculously, pieces of family furniture and books from the medical library were saved.

Shortly after the Board of Managers bought the Springfield Farm in 1896, the newly appointed superintendent, Dr. George Rohe, chose the Patterson home to become the superintendent's house and administrative offices. The building continued to serve that function until its destruction. The Board of Managers quickly commissioned the architectural firm of Owens and Sisco to design a new superintendent's house in 1912. Construction progressed rapidly and the new residence was completed the following year. Local oral tradition speculates that the "new" building rests on the original foundation. However, there is no concrete evidence to support this theory. On the other hand though, it is very probable that the brick residence stands on the same location as the 1790's frame dwelling. Once the new building was complete, it continued to function as the superintendent's house.

Owens and Sisco designed the Dining Hall and Kitchen at the Martin Gross complex before receiving the commission for the superintendent's house. The architectural features complimented the existing patient buildings at both the Martin Gross and Warfield complexes. Due to the use of classical elements, the Patterson House exhibits closer design ties to the Warfield group. The architectural integrity of the structure is clearly evident. Only minor alterations have occurred on the exterior and the interior so that the original design remains intact. The setting and the location also play a role in the building's significance. These two elements helped to distinguish the importance of the building. The location of the superintendent's house was historically removed from the patient complexes while remaining on the property. Somewhat isolating the residence emphasized the occupant and his role in the hospital. The details of the workmanship such as the brickwork and marble trimmings also remain evident to indicate the architectural and historical significance of the Patterson House.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lauren L. Bowlin

organization Office of Planning, DHMH date 6/86

street & number 201 West Preston Street telephone 301-225-6816

city or town Baltimore state Maryland 21201

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438



CARR-1231

Patterson House

Springfield Hospital Center

Sykesville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 6/86

Negatives at MHT

North



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Patterson House

Springfield Hospital Center

Sykesville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 6/86

Negatives at MHT

West



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Patterson House

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East



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Patterson House

Springfield Hospital Center

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Portico Detail